A Whole Settlement Came near Being Destroyed by Inflamed Savages Because of a Disobedient Young Girl,

In this brief dialogue, "Heya" "Go!" was the commencement of one of the most pminous of Indian outbreaks. "Heya" means in Sioux "I will not." It was the reply an Indian girl made to me at the school at Pine Ridge, S. D., of which I was superintendent. I had asked her to do a certain piece of work, and that was the sulen answer she gave.

It was in December, 1884. The school which was for Indian girls and boys, had been opened but a few weeks and was still an experiment in the minds of the Inand at the hands of the teachers. Ther were 85 scholars, evenly divided between the sexes. All the work of the house had been detalled to the pupils, as no oth belp was available.

One of the girls was Makpia Luta, daughter of Red Cloud, the celebrated chief. She was 15 years old, strong and robust-in fact, one of the physical models of the school. Her turn came to do housework which was the making of bread. The first day she did her task gracefully, but the second day she balked

Word was brought to me as superintendent. I went in search of her and found her sulking in the fard. When I asked her to take her place, she refused. Knowing that firmness only would make an impression on her, I ordered her back. The 2-word diaogue resulted in her going sullenly back to ber place, but that night she sent word to her father, the dreaded Red Cloud.

He came and took her to the agency physician, Dr. Thompson, who, afraid of the thief's vengeance, gave him a certificate to the effect that the girl had consumption. In face of this I could do nothing but excuse the girl, who went home to her father. I knew it was one of the wily Indian's tricks, as the girl weighed 150 pounds and was the picture of health.

Red Cloud then called a council of the Sloux. He made them an impassioned He told them that the Great Father had paid the white women to work for the Indians and now they were making the Indian children work for them. appealed to the ignorance of the Indians regarding the whites just as he appealed to the ignorance of the whites in regard to the

His speech had its effect, and a delegation of six braves was sent to inspect the school. Of these, Little Wound, the powerful chief, was the head. They visited the school and saw all its workings and the progress the children had made. I exained to them that work simply meant making things better. They were greatly pleased, and I then and there won the friendship of Little Wound, who was to manifest it in sosignal a way not long after.

As the blanketed delegation left, they said "Waste" (wash-tay), meaning "Good. There were three times as many applica-tions as we could accommodate after this, and Red Cloud saw that his own people would not sustain him, so he appealed to Little Chief, the redoubtable Cheyenne warrior, who was in a fighting mood, and Invited him to camp with the Sloux and then to attack the agency, burn the school When Dr. McGillienddy, the government

agent, heard of this scheme on the part of Red Cloud, he ordered Little Chief to move camp. The fierce Cheyenne refused. The doctor then said that he would hold back the rations, as the law provided, as a pun-Ishment for the insubordination.

The two chiefs then determined to fight. They rallied their bands and decided to make the attack on the day of the issuing of the rations of beef. The refusal of Dr. McGilliouddy to give the beef was to be the signal for the attack. The beef was usually issued at the corral, three miles from town, and was generally live cattle, which, as they were turned loose, were shot by the Indians. This shooting of the beef on the hoof was to be made the cover of a general attack on the whites.

We could see active preparations going on around for the attack. Dr. McGillicuddy knew of it, but could do nothing, as he had no soldlers, his idea having been to govern the Indians without show of mili tary force. Things began to look desperate. Two Chevenne braves had been detailed to kill Dr. McGillicuddy, and one, Ray No Water, had fired at bim, but luckily missed

Red Cloud's machinations had taken up the winter and spring, and July 6, 1885, the day of issuing rations, was at hand. The p. m. All the morning we saw the signal mirrors flashing word about the hostile camps, and the mounted warriors gathering their forces for the attack were outlined inst the sky as they rode along the sharp

In painful suspense we watched Dr. Mo Gillicuddy from the schoolhouse set off for decided, and the doctor's confidence in the friendly Indians was to be tested. was accompanied by only his few Indian police, but he was one of the coolest, brayest men that ever lived, and he rode away erenely calm, while our hearts were beat ing wildly.

The good doctor's confidence in his Indian allies was not misplaced. Little Wound, who had visited the school, and who was the enemy of Red Cloud, had followed the schemes of treachery and prepared to checkmate them. One of the noblest chiefs that the North American Indians ever raised to power, he despised Red Cloud for his two faced dealings with the

Hearing of our danger, Little Wound brought all the Indians he could muster to the agency and prevailed upon Fast Horse and Standing Soldier to do the same.

On arriving at the corral Dr. McGillisuddy had the police form a double line. Through this line the Indians had to pass one by one to get their rations. The police had their guns up and aimed ready to fire

at the first sign of hostility.

But Red Cloud saw he was beaten. Couriers had told him that the newly arrived forces of Little Wound and his two chief friends outnumbered his. Calling to Little Chief, the two defeated warriors sullenly withdrew. The next day Little Chief moved his Cheyenne camp. The next week he brought three children to our school. One of them was his own son, who was given into our charge by the beautiful ceremony of bringing the boy on a milk white pony and after a ceremony of words turning the

pony loose and taking the boy to the school.

The week following seven more applications came from Little Chief's people, but

we had no place for them.

'Red Cloud's daughter, who caused all she trouble, did not die of consumption. and when I last heard of her was a big, fat woman.—Emma C. Sickels in New York Herald.

What Reading Really Means.

Though nobody has a right to prescribe may be indicated which experience has proved it is desirable to take. That direcon may be briefly pointed out as the one which contains the gems of our language. There are many of them—quite enough to occupy the time which the average man is able to devote to reading. When he has read these, he will have a right to explore the bypaths of literature, but only when he has exhausted the first class should he be-gin to dabble in the second, third or taugh

rate. In fact, once this taste for the best is cultivated any other than it will pall upon the ear and fail to satisfy the mind. The reader becomes intuitively aware when master spirit is talking to him, for he feels that what he is reading bears an intimate relation to universal humanity as well as to himself, and therefore possesses

a vital interest for all.

This is a true test of whether a book is merely parochial or belongs to the wide republic of letters. No matter how exalted or bow humble the theme, if it appeals to our common humanity it is literature in the true sense. The "Compleat Angler," with its freshness and simplicity and overflowing love of nature, and the "Natural History of Selborne," wherein, says Car-lyle, "Parson White has copied a little sentence or two faithfully from the inspired volume of nature," are as truly literature as the sublimities of Milton's cathedral diapason.-Chambers' Journal.

### Plant Young Trees.

It has often been said that as soon as you can excite a personal interest in the planting of trees the forestry question will settle itself. One of the mistakes too frequentlys made is, however, the encouragement of the idea that it takes centuries to get trees

large enough for timber purposes.

If properly planted and properly cared for, as they ought to be in a well ordered forest plantation, growth is extremely ra-id, and good timber trees could be obtained within a quarter of a century. Near where this paragraph is written there is a specimen of silver maple, Acer dasycarpum, not 15 years since a seed, which is 4 feet 6 inches in circumference, and an American elm about the same age, which is 5 feet in circumference. Facts like these could be easily multiplied, showing how easy it is to get profitable forests in a very short time when the great public necessity and consequent profit becomes a matter of exact figuring.-Mechan's Monthly.

## Sirius and Its Companions.

In Astronomische Nachrichten Dr. Auwers has published a complete discussion of the system of Sirius in the light of the most recent instrumental investigations. It will be remembered that from irregularity in the motion of this star, Dr. Auwers determined some years previous to Alvin Clark's discovery of its companion that such a com-panion must exist, but observation of it was obliged to await the increase in the size of the telescopes. Adopting the recent de-termination of the parallax of Sirius, a determination made by Gill and Elkin, Dr. Auwers finds that Sirius and its companion are respectively 2.20 and 1.04 times heavier than the sun, that they are about 1,800,000,000 miles apart, and that the time of revolution about each other is 49.4 years. accuracy of his computations may be judged by the fact that he has applied to his orbit all of the observations of the star for up-ward of 30 years with most satisfactory

### Nansen's Pile of Letters.

In a room of the house of Dr. Nansen, the explorer, is an enormous number of letters tied up with blue ribbon. "Guess what these are," he said to a representative of Temple Bar. The representative could not guess. Every shape and size and thickness of letter appeared to be there. "Well," said the doctor, "these are the applications from all parts of the world and written in almost every language to accompany the north pole expedition. There are over a thousand of them. Of course I don't answer them. I couldn't. But I do read them, and their good wishes are very enconraging, though they have cost me a lot of money, for they are often understamped, and I have to pay for them because one never knows what may be inside."

## An Extraordinary Swallowing Feat.

A German contemporary states that a very peculiar patient was recently under treatment at the Augsburg State hospital. A man, aged 40, had set himself the task of swallowing some 250 fruit stones. Having finished this extraordinary meal, he experienced excruciating pain. reatment on the first day in the hospital the medical men succeeded in removing 200 hazel nut stones. The man had taken all this trouble to place his life in jeopardy for a wager of \$1.

# The Plun of the Prince.

The plume of the Prince of Wales worn on state occasions is said to be worth \$50, 000. The feathers, an Fuglish writer says, are pulled from the to of the feriwah, one of the rarest and most beautiful birds of India. Great expense and trouble are ne-cessary to capture the bird, which is found only in the wildest jungles. The feathers are taken from the live cook.

Spain is divided into 49 provinces, each of which has its own parliament, chosen by popular suffrage, under restrictions, and every commune has its own local administration under an elected ayuntamiento and an alcalde chosen thereby.

The salaries paid to persons in the civil service of the United States amount to \$00,000,000 annually. This amount pays the wages of 180,000 persons. The average

Greek and Roman doors always opened outward, and when a man was passing out of a house he knocked on the door so as not to open it in the face of a passerby.

A correspondent of the New York Sun says a way to lispose of the banana skin is to feed it to the horses, they being particularly fond of the skin of that fruit.

The most successful teacher is the one who remembers that the real meaning of the word education is to lead out, not to

# A Noted Singer In Society.

Catalani, a gifted songstress and a lovely woman, was the idol of society and the fa vorite of fortune. But she had neither knowledge nor culture, and her ignorance sometimes made her stumble into Indicrous mistakes. One of her greatest triumphs in London was the singing of "God Save the King " The town went mad over her ren dering of the national anthem. Two hundred guineas were paid her for singing it once. But she always sang it "God shave the King."

At the court of Saxe-Weimar she noticed the marked attention paid to a gentleman of majestic appearance. "Who is that?" she asked.

"That, madam, is the celebrated Goethe,"

was the reply. "Goethe-Goethe?" asked the puzzled singer, to whom music was the only pro-fession that brought celebrity. "On what instrument does he play?"

"He is the renowned author of the 'Sorrows of Werther,' madam."

"Oh, yes, I remember." Then, abruptly addressing the great man she said with fascinating vivacity, "Oh, sir, what an admirer I am of Werther!" Goethe, always sensitive to woman's

praise, bowed profoundly.
"I never," she continued, "saw anything so laughable in my life. What a capital 'The Sorrows of Werther' a farce, mad-

am?" exclaimed the poet coldly, annoyed that the most sentimental of his books should be thus spoken of.
"Oh, yes," added Catalani, laughing

loudly, "never was there anything so ridic She was referring to a burlesque of the story, which she had seen acted. Goethe ing.-Youth's Companion.

## DANTE IN EXILE.

"And if I go who stays, and if I stay
Who goes?" he said, with sorrowful disdain,
To those who questioned him, and hid the

Of leaving Florence in the heart that lay Cold in his breast and turned from them, and they
Wagged their wise heads and smiled to think
how vain
Their Dante was, the while they turned again
Unto the follies of their little day.

And he who trod the weary ways of hell

Smiled sadly in his turn to think that none Of all the foolish Florentines could tell The thought within his words, the words of

Come from the dead, and who, whate'er befell, In all the world walked utterly alone.

-Ralph A. Cram in New England Magazine.

Care of the Feet Insures Comfort. Care of the feet is an economy of strength as well as of stockings. Aside from the daily bath, the feet should be washed at least once a day. This is a matter of a few moments and insures neatness, rest and comfort. If the tired shop girl or saleswoman who has been standing for 10 hours would dip her feet into a basin of cool water instead of curling her bang or doing up her back hair, she would have a lighter

step and feel more like walking home than

Walking heats the feet, standing causes them to swell and both are thresome and exhaustive when prolonged. There are various kinds of foot baths, and authorities differ as to their value. Hot water enlarges the feet by drawing the blood to them. When used, they should be rubbed or exercised before attempting to put on a tight will sidetrack a fever if taken in time, cure a nervous headache and induce sleep. Bunions, corns and callousness are nature's protests against bad shoe leather. Two hot foot baths a week and a little pedicuring will remove the cause of much discomfort. -New York World.

A train bound down town on the Ninth avenue elevated had just left Fourteenth street. Mrs. Ellis was explaining to Mrs. Dodson, who sat next to her near the door

"My little daughter Mamie has heard so much about Columbus that she is constantly talking of him and his achievements, but in some way she has learned to speak of him as Christian Columbus, and I've had the hardest time to teach her his proper name. Last night she came to me, saving she was sure she knew his correct name and would be careful to use it in future. I was greatly pleased, but upon asking her to repeat it she almost shout-

"Christopher!" yelled the guard, thrusting his head through the door as the train pulled up for its regular stop at Christopher street.

The lady who had been talking glared at the offending servant and ejaculated in an undertone of rage, "Impertment wretch!"
-New York Herald.

## Dainty and Palatable Sandwiches.

The eminent Francatelli, who was a pupil of Careme and chef to her majesty the queen and subsequently to the Reform club, was the inventor of "Adelaide" sandwiches, which were hot dainties, the bread being stamped out in circular form and fried in clarified butter to a light golden color. Between two of these croutons was placed a preparation of minced cooked chicken and ham mixed with curry paste. The sandwiches were then anointed with grated parmesan mingled with butter and baked for five minutes.

Francatelli's "Victoria" sandwiches were composed of thin brown bread and butter, with layers of thinly sliced hard boiled eggs, small salads and cleansed fillets of anchovies between the layers. And to the same inventive genius we owe the "Bretby" sandwich, made of slices of white bread and butter cut from French rolls, with alternate layers of chicken and shredded lettuce -Exchange.

# A Childish Experience.

In cases of fascination and vertigo, which are more visible among children than among adults, a movement is begun the suspension of which is prevented by a paralysis of the will, and it carries us on to suffering and death. When a child, I was navigating a plank on the river without a thought that I might fall. All at once the idea came like a diverging force, projecting itself across the rectilinear thought which had alone previously directed my action. It was as if an invisible arm seized me and drew me down. I cried out and continu staggering over the whirling waters till help came to me. The mere thought of vertigo provoked it .- Alfred Fouiller in Popular Science Monthly.

According to an old legend, the baby's dimples mark the spots where angels fingers touched the child in bearing it from heaven to earth, but unromantic doctors have a different explanation. They say that dim ples probably result from defective developof a muscle. When the muscle is called into use, the defective portion fails to respond, and a hollow is left into which the flesh and skin of the cheek, for example, fall, and thus the dimple is formed.-New

# A Very Aged Turtle.

The great turtle found in the artillery barracks at Port Louis in 1810, when Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain, is still alive. Though it is believed to be 200 years old at least, it has enormous strength and can with apparent case carry two men on its back.

# Looks Are Deceiving.

She-Oh, you cannot always tell how one feels by how one looks. You might think I feel perfectly well, but I assure you I have no appetite at all.

He (gallantly)-And yet you look good enough to eat. - Boston Transcript,

Booth's Fundaces For Tobacco. "A good deal of nousense is written about Edwin Booth's destruction by tobacco, said Dr. Hugh Blake Williams the other day, "Tobacco didn't kill him, and I doubt if it ever killed any grown man. On some men, of course, it has a bad effect, but there are few recorded cases of actual tobacco poisoning. Many of the brightest and strongest men we have are confirmed smokers, and I know of at least a score who smoke as much as Mr. Booth did. He was

a heavy smoker, but his pipes and his black

cigars had a southing effect on him. To-bacco was to him a sedative narcotic, and

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DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. nature. What do I consider the cause of Mr. Booth's death? Well, you must remember that he was 60 years old, and that

it seemed to still his otherwise turbulent at that age all of us, no matter how even our life has been, must face the constant

threat of death.
"Mr. Booth's life was not an even life. It was turbulent and irregular, and it was overcast by the melancholy that arose from his brother's acts and from the other misfortunes of his family. He was dreadfully careless of his health. When I first knew him, he would venture out of his hotel insufficiently clad, he would sit up late smoking, he would est irregularly short, he conducted himself with as little regard for his health as a man could show. All these things cut the ground from beneath his feet. In addition, I never knew a man who suffered so barshly in a phys ical sense from what might be called sentimental grief. It pervaded his life and made his system, although he was naturally strong, less able to withstand disease. He was always the melancholy Dane.

"I have been behind the scenes when he was playing Hamlet. When all the other actors were chattering after the play, he would arise with his chin sunk on his chest and his arms crossed and stalk gloomity into the flies. As deep a sprrow as ever the prince felt had seemed the soul of this actor.

I believe he knew his death was coming swiftly over five years ago. When he was here with Mr. Barrett, I commented on the fact that he looked better than ever. 'Yes, he said, shaking his head, 'but this appearance of health is a mere false bow of prom ise. It signifies nothing." -Chicago Post,

"To one not acquainted with the manner in which gold dust will find its way into the air and travel into cracks and crevices, says Mr. Charles Watson, a manufacturing jeweler of Boston, "it is difficult to compre-hend how it will accumulate in those places. We have just torn down one of our Boston shops, and beneath the floors we found just exactly \$11,800 in the precious metal. it in coin? Well, don't be facetious. You | 12:00 M., know that in chasing, grinding and engraving the refuse gold is ground into a small powder. This floats into the air, and no matter how you may sheath and cover your floor it will find its way underneath the planks. We always burn the dust, dirt and paper swept up weekly in the factory, and on every occasion we find in the retort something like \$100 melted there."-Washington

A Horse Car Driver In New York. On the front platform of a Broadway car can be seen an interesting variety of life. Ride down behind some old stager, for instance, who has been on the route for many years. Get him to talk. I know one Broadway driver by sight who is a charming con-versationist. He is a second edition of the famous Mark Tapley of romance. sort of weather and no conditions of travel can ruffle his temper or quell his delightful flow of dry humor. He appears to know every driver and conductor on the line. As they meet he is hailed by them with a smile and a rough and cheery salutation of some sort. Even the shaggy fellows who drive the cross town lines call out to him or wave a hand at him from their brakes when too far away for word of mouth. His hon-

stinate truck driver that ever blocked the track with wagon. "Oh, yes," said he to me one day, "I know'em. They ain't half bad. I used to drive stage on this line long ago. The I've been driving car ever since. taking lessons on a grip. (Come, tune 'er up a little, Bill!) The road changes, but I'm here. (Hello, old mant How's Sally?) Sal-

est, round red face glows with good nature

which cannot be disturbed by the most ob

ly's his girl. See?" The other man takes a half turn on his brake, and with a broad grin sweeps by.
"Know 'em?" Well, I should say? An every inch of this road, you can bet! (All right, now. Hurry up there or you won't get no dinner.) He thinks he's driving in Kansas City. That fellow's an old timer. but he's been off the line a dozen times Been on a brake in every city in the coun

try. They always come back here, No place like old New York. See?" And thus he runs on-chatting and chaffing and twisting down and letting go and keeping a sharp lookout to the right and left-a sound mind in a sound body and a great big heart throbbing under all.-New York Herald.

# A Mistake In the Telegram.

A most amusing Fourth of July incident occurred on Long Island. A thoughtful papa sent home early on the morning of Fourth a box of fireworks, which were to be discharged in the evening for the pleasure of the children. He then went to town, and after arriving at the office became troubled lest the little folks should play with and become injured by the rockets and crack ers and firewheels.

Accordingly he sent a telegram to his wife which was interpreted by the operator In this way: "Put the fireworks in the gar den house and leave at once."

The frightened mother saw visions of headless trunks, single arms and legs fly-ing about, and concluding that her hus-band had discovered that the fireworks contained dynamite she heroically carried them into the garden house, left her cake in the oven and hysterically dragging the frightened children left "at once."

She arrived at her husband's office in a fearful state of excitement, which was augmented by her husband's astonishment and queries as to whether she had lost her rea son or what dreadful thing had happened. She told him of the telegram, and he laughed-laughed long and loud. Then be the wretch, explained that he had wired her to "Put the fireworks in the garden house and leave alone." There are now things, as the song says, in

that family that it is better not to dwell on. -New York Press.

## The Dawn of the Century. We hear a good deal just now of the lat-

ter days of the century. Perhaps a few words about the dawn of the century may not be altogether ill timed or unwelcomed It was the beyday for stamp and paper duties. There were about half a dozen newspapers, too dear for the multitude to buy and probably only published, like The Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, for the select few to read. There was no gas. Oil lamps enlivened the streets, and at the the aters candles, supposed to be wax, dripped down the back of your dress clothes. Chel sea was a village separated from London by the "Five Fields" at Pimileo and the Footpal's pass, called "Bloody Bridge," somewhere where the Court theater now stands. Visitors to the playhouses from Chelsea used to assemble after the performance at the bottom of St. James' street un til they numbered about 30 or 40 strons and then marched across the Five Fields with torches, blunderbusses and bludgeons -a mutual protective association. Nothing was safe-not even the Bank of England. The £1 note was not a universal favorite. and the street poets sang that they would "rather have a guinea."—London Saturday

Origin of a Famous Saying.

Euclid, who is sometimes called the father of mathematics, taught this subject in the famous school at Alexandria. Being asked one day by the king of Egypt (Ptolemy Soter) whether he could not teach him the science in a shorter way, Euclid auswered in words that have been memorable ever since, "Sire, there is no royal road to learning." Not many scraps of conversation have lived, as this reply has, for nearly 9,200 years. - Exchange.

# Mariolk Western R

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 30, 1892.
LEAVE RICHMOND (DAILY), BYRD9:00 A. M., RICHMOND AND NORFOLK
VESTIBULED LIMITED.
Arrive Noriok H.25 A. M.
Stops only at Petersburg,
Waverly and Suffolk.

9:00 A. M., THE CHICAGO ENPRESS
for Lynchburg, Roanoke,
Bluefield, Pocanontias, kenova,
Columbus and Chicago, Pullman Brifet Sleeper Norfolk
to Chicago, without change.
3:19 P. M., For Suffolk, Norfolk and Intermediate stations; arrives
at Norfolk at 6:29 P. M.
11:50 P.M. For Roanoke, Raaford, Pulaski and Bristol. Connects
at Roanoke T25 A. M. with
Washington and Chattanooga
Limited. Pullman Succepts
Roanoke to Memphis and
New Orleans. Dining Car

New Orleans. Dining Car attached. Also for Blue-neld, Pocahoutas, Eikhorn and stations on Clinch
Valley division. Also for
Louisville and stations on
L and N. railroad via Norton. Also for Rocky Mount
and all stations on WinstonSalem division. Puliman
pance sleeper between Richmond and Lynchburg. Berths
ready for occupancy at 9:00
P. M. Also Puliman sleeper
Petersburg to Roanoke.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily at 8:35 A. M.,
and 4:40 P. M.; from Norfolk and the East
at 10:45 A. M., and VESTIBULED LIMstations on

at 10:45 A. M., and VESTIBULED LIM-TTED 7:00 P. M. R. W. COURTNEY,
District Passenger Agent.
W. B. BEVILL.
General Passenger Agent.
General Office, Roanoke, Va.

RICHMOND, FREDERICK-BURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD—Sche-dule commencing JULY 2, 1893—east-ern standard time. 7:45 A.M., Leaves Byrd-street station

at Washington at 12.91 F. M.; Phila-delphia, 3.47 P. M.; Phila-delphia, 3.47 P. M.; New York, 6.30 F. M. Leaves Byrd-street station daily. Stops only at Ash-land, Doswell, Mifford, Fred-ericksburg, Brooke and Wide-water. Arrives at Wash-

land. Doswell. Milford. Fredericksburg. Brooke and Widewater. Arrives at Washington at 3:40 P. M.; Baitimore. 5:24 P. M.; Baitimore. 5:24 P. M.; Fhiladesphis. 7:49 P. M.; New York. 10:35 P. M. Also connects at Washington with 3:45 P. M. daily train, arriving Baitimore 4:39 P. M. and Philadesphia 6:46 P. M., and with Congressio as Limited in Philman Parior cars and Pennsylvania railroad Dining Cars. leaving daily at 4:00 P. M., arriving Baitimore 4:54 P. M. and New York 9:05 P. M.

7:15 P. M., Leaves. Byrd-street station daily. Sleeper Richmond to New York and Washington to Philadelphia. Stops at other stations on Sundays. Arrives at Washington at 11:50 P. M.; Baitimore. 12:53 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:45 A. M.; New York. Stops at other stations on Sundays. Arrives at Washington at 11:50 P. M.; Baitimore. 12:53 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:45 A. M.; New York. Stops only at Widewater. Brooke. Fredericksburg. Milford, Doswell and Ashiand. Stops at other station on Sundays. Leaves Washington at 4:20 A. M.

8:50 A. M., Arrives Byrd-street station daily. Steps only at Widewater. Brooke, Fredericksburg. Milford, Doswell and Ashiand. Leaves Washington at 10:57 A. M.

7:15 P. M., Arrives Byrd-street station daily. Stops at Widewater. Brooke, Fredericksburg. Milford, Doswell and Ashiand. Leaves Washington at 10:57 A. M.

7:15 P. M., Arrives Byrd-street station

daily Stops only at Fred-ericksburg, Milford, Doswell and Ashland, Pullman Cars from New York and Wash-ington, Leaves Washington 3:46 P. M. Does not stop at Elba. 11:20 P. M., Arrives at Byrd-street sta-tion daily except Sunday.

FREDERICKSRURG ACCOMMODADAILY EXCL. P SUNDAY.
4:00 P. M. Leaves Byrd-street station;
arriving Fredericksburg at 4:00 P. M. Leaving Fredericksburg 8:31 P. M. 8:33 A. M. Arrives at Byrd-st, eet sta-tion; leaves Fredericksburg

tion, leaves Fredericksburg
at 6.05 A. M.
ASHLAND TRAINS.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
6:48 A. M., Leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at 7.32 A. M.
6:20 P. M., Leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at 1:07 P. M.
6:45 A. M., Arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5:15 P. M.
6:04 P. M., Arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5:15 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, Traffe Manager

E. T. D. MYERS, General SuperIntendent.



SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
SCHEDULES IN EFFECT AUG. IS, 1893.
LEAVE RICHMOND.
TARIN NO. 37, 12:50 A. M.
SOUTHERN ENPRESS, daily for Dannects at Danville with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled Limited; at Salisbury for Asheville, Hot Springs; at Charlotte for Columbia, Alken, Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California, Pullman Falace Sieeping Car Richmond to Danville and Danville to Ashevite and Hot Springs; aso Dannile to Ashevite and Hot Springs; as Danville with Farmville and Powhatan railroad; Keysville for Clarksville, Oxford and Durham. Connects at Danville with Fullman Sleeper for Augusta and Atlanta; at Greensbore for Durham, Kaleigh, &c.
TRAIN No. 17, 6:00 P. M.
Astella Accomplantion, daily except Sunday for Amelia Courthouse and Intermediate points.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.
Train No. 28, 7:00 A. M.; No. 36, 1:08 P. M.; No. 18, 8:45 A. M.

Train No. 38, 7:00 A. M.; No. 36, 1:08 P. M.; No. 18, 8:45 A. M.

YORK RIVER LINE VIA WEST POINT THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND
NEW YORY.
LEAVE RICHMOND:
TRAIN No. 10, 310 P. M.

L GCAL EXPRESS, daily except Sunday. Stops at all stations. At Lester Manor connects with stage for Walkerton; also connects with Eattlmore steamer at West Point daily except Sunday.

steamer at West Point daily except Sunday.

TRAIN No. 16, 445 P. M.

BALTIMORE LIMITED, daily except
Sunday for West Point, connecting
with York River steamer daily except
Sundays for Baitimore. At Baitimore steamers connect with Baltimore and
Onio railroad for Washington, Philadeiphia and New York.

STEAMERS LEAVE BALTIMORE 5 P.M.

FOR WEST POINT, daily except Sunday, thence by Richmond and Danyille railroad to Richmond, arriving at
9.05 A. M., 10:40 A. M., and 8.25 P. M.

TRAIN No. 44, 7:25 A. M.

OCAL MIXED, daily except Sunday, leaves Twenty-third, street station for West Point and intermediate
points.

Ticket office at station foot of Virginia street open 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M and from 9:00 to 12:50 A. M. City ticket office, 501 Main street. SOL. HAAS. W. A. TURK, Traffic Managor. W. H. GREEN, General Managor. W. H. GREEN, General Managor. J. S. B. THOMPSON, Superintendent. JNO. M. BEALL, Travi. Fans. Agent.

919 Main street, Richmond.

PROFESSIONAL.

James Lyons.

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ATLAW.

Gaw Office, No. 5 State Bank Building.

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Richmond. Va.)

practices in all the State and United States courts in Richmond. Deeds and Wills carefully prepared. Acknowledgments and depositions taken. Collections promptly made and remitted.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS RAILROADS

S EABOARD AIR-LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1893. S. A. L. | No. \*23 | No. \*27 Richmond..... 9:15 A. M. 3:16 P. M. Petersburg..... nion Station.... 10:00 A. M. 3:43 P. M. Hamlet 7:50 P. M. 10:55 P. Wadesboro 1:24 A. M. 11:49 P. Monroe 3:45 A. M. 11:40 A. Ar. Charlotte ...... | 5:00 A. M. | 5:00 A. M Lv. Monroe | 10:15 A. M. 12:50 A. M. Lv. Chester | 11:45 A. M. 2:00 A. M. Lv. Clinton | D. 1:45 P. M. 3:14 A. M. Lv. Greenwood | 2:41 P. M. 3:77 A. M. Lv. Abbeville | 3:00 P. M. 4:21 A. M. Lv. Elberton | 4:13 P. M. 5:19 A. M. Lv. Athens | 5:16 P. M. 6:38 A. M. Ar. Atlanta | 6:45 P. M. 7:30 A. M.

H. M. BOYKIN, City Pass. Agent.



EFFECT AUGUST 27-1893. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND.
BROAD-STREET STATION.
8.30 A. M., Daily with Pullman to

3:00 P. M., Dally, with Pullman, for Local Point, Norfolk and Porta-mouth.

6:45 A. M., Lucal train, except Sunday, Gordonsville for Washington, at Virginia Midland Junction for Lynchburg and at Staun-ton for Winchester.

Honceverte, Also conches on Nos, I and 7 for Gosney and local stations. Means served

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M., Dally, with Parlor Car, for Lynchburg, Lexington, Va. (except Sunday) for Rosney, 4:30 P. M., Except Sunday, Local accom-

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.

2:00 P. M., Daily from Cincinnati and Leuisville. 7:30 P. M., Daily from Norfolk and Old 7:45 P. M., Except Sunday from Ronce-

TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION. 8:45 A. M., Except Sunday from Colum-bia, on Mondays from Glad-6:19 P. M., Daily from Lynchburg and Clifton Forge, JOHN D. POTTS, Division Passenger Agent.

A TLANTIC COAST LINE. RICHMOND AND PETERSEURG RAIL-ROAD TIME TABLE. Commencing Sanday, Sept. 3rd., 1893, at 12:01 a. m., trains on this road will

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

33- 7:00 A.M. 7:55 A.M. Sun. Accom. 47- 4:40 P.M. 5:30 P.M. Sun. Accom. TRAINS NORTHWARD.

| No. Petersbrg | Arriva | No. Petersbrg | Richmond | 14 - \*2.43 A.M. 349 A.M. Fast | Mall, | 32 - \*7.40 A.M. | 8.35 A.M. | Accommoda'n | 34 - \*10.99 A.M. | 10.45 A.M. | Accommoda'n | 134 - \*11.97 A.M. | 11.45 A.M. | Arianta | Special | 38 - \*3.50 P.M. | 4.40 P.M. | N. | and | W. Con. | 78 - \*5.50 P.M. | 6.50 P.M. | Through | Train | 46 - \*0.29 P.M. | 7.50 P.M. | Norfolk | Special | 48 - | 8.30 A.M. | 9.30 A.M. | Sun. | Accom. | 44 - | 6.55 P.M. | 7.57 P.M. | Sun. | Accom. | 44 6 55 P.M. 7 57 P.M. Sun. Accom-Daily, STOPPING PLACES.

Nos. 14, 45, 46 and 35 make no stops.

Nos. 14, 45, 46 and 35 make no stops.

Nos. 27 and 134 stop at Belfield and Stoney Creek on signal. Nos. 23, 34, 38, 43 and 78 stop on signal at Manchester, Drewry's, Centralis and Chester, Nos. 32, 51, 37 33, 41, 47 and 48 will stop on signal at all stations. Nos. 23 and 78 run via Wilmington, N. C. Nos. 14 and 35 via Wilson short cut to all points in North and Southwest.

Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars on all through trains. On trains Nos. 37 and 32 sleeping cars between Rickmond and Lynchburg, Va.

NEW LINE TO ATLANTA, GA.

Leave Richmond 3:30 P. M. daily; arriving Weddon 5:28 P. M., and at Atlanta 7:30 A. M. via S. A. L. Through sleepers Rickmond to Atlanta.

Richmond to Atlanta.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NORBOLK.

Leave
Richmond. 9,00 A.M.
Richmond. 9,00 A.M.
Richmond. 9,00 A.M.
Norfolk. 11.25 A.M.
Richmond. 9,00 A.M.
Norfolk. 12.5 P.M.
Richmond. 10,45 A.M.
Norfolk. 13.55 P.M.
Richmond. 10,45 A.M.
The trains leaving Richmond at 9,00
A.M. and Norfolk at 4,50 P.M. are solid trains between these two points, and passengers go through without change of sengers to through without change cars. Close connections are also ma cars. Gose connections are also made at Petersburg by the 5:30 P. M. and 3:10 P. M. trains from Richmond to Norfolk. Trains leaving Richmond at 0:00 A. M., 12:15 P. M. and 11:50 P. M., and arriving at Richmond at 8:35 A. M., 4:40 P. M. make close connections at Petersburg to and from Farmville, Lynchburg and

R. M. SULLY, Superintendent.
E. T. D. MYERS.
General Superintendent.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

THOMAS BRANCH & CO.,

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7 NORTH TENTH STREET. PILES RemodyFree. INSTANTRELIEF, Final care in indays, Never returns; no purpe; no salve; no suppository, A victim tried simple cure, which he will mail free to his follow and fares. STEAMBOATS,

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COM-SEMI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers leave Richmond every TUESDAY and FRI.
DAY at 5 P. M. Manifest closed one hour before salling time.

Steamers leave New York (from Fier 26, North river) for Richmond EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATUR.
DAY at 3 P. M. Arriving in Riebmond MONDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Cabir fare to New York (including meals and berth) via James river route.

Round-trib tickets, limited to thirty days after date of issue.

Cabin fare via Chesapeake and Ohio ratiway and Richmond and Feteraburg railroad, tickets limited to four days.

Round-trib tickets limited to thirty days after date of issue.

Cabin fare via Chesapeake and Ohio ratiway and Richmond and Feteraburg railroad, tickets limited to firty days.

Round-trib tickets limited to thirty days.

Round-trip tickets limited to thirty days. 14 09
Round-trip tickets limited to thirty days. 14 09
Tickets can be obtained at Richmond Transfer Company, 501 east Main street. Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg depots, and at the company's office, 1201 east Main street, and wharf. Rocketts.

Freight received daily until 5 P. M. Passengers leaving Richmond on MON-DAYS. WEIDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway (ria Newport News) at 8 P. M. and by Richmond and Petersburg railroad same days, at 3:10 P. M. will make connection at Norfolk with steamers leaving those days.

OEORGE W. ALLEN & CO. Agents, No. 1301 Main street and lying Company's Wharf. Rocketts.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

JAMES RIVER LINE for the seashore, cheapest and most pleasant routs to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newsport News, Claremont and James river landings. Connections: At Old Point and Norfolk for Hampton and Smithfield, Va., Washington, D. C., Baltmore, Philadelphia and New York, James river by daylight, Great tourist line. James town, Intch tiap and war scenary, Rates less than half charged by rail. Fare to Portsmouth, Old Point and Norfolk.

\$1.75, \$1.30 and \$1.00. Steamer Potahontas leaves Richmond every MON-DAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 A. M. (STREET CARS GO DIRECT-LY TO STEAMER'S WHARF for abovenamed places. Through tickets on sals on steamer and at Garber's Agency, No. 901 Main street. Earginge checked through State-rooms engaged for day or hight. Mude by a grand orchestrion, FREIGHT—Freight received daily for above-named places and Eastern North Carolina, also for Eastern Shore of Virginia and all regular bandings on the James river, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued.

EDWARD E. BARNEY, President, General Offices: Flanters' Bank Building. VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COMPANYS

P HILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP COMPANY

W. P. CLYDE & CO.

SAVINGS BANK OF RICHMOND COP, ELEVENTH AND MAIN STS.

Surplus Fund, \$35,000, R. A. PATTERSON. L. Z. MORRIS. Vice-President.

Received on Deposit and Interest Allowed

John L. Williams & Son.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. NEGOTIATE BAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOADS. BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON FOREIGH COUNTRIES

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JORN H. MONTAGUE,
JOHN H. MONTAGUE,
H. L. CABELL

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed LOANS NEGOTIATED. Apis-st

OF RICHMOND. DESIGNATED CITY, STATE AND GOY. ERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

UNLIVIDED PROFITE \$205,576.79.

Collection facilities unsurpassed; Items collected at most reasonable rates on any part of the world especially on points in the Virginia and Carolinas. Interest allowed by special agreement.

Foreign exchange bought and sold, Correspondence and business solicited.

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CORNER NINTH AND RYRD STS., RICHMOND, VA. HARD WOODS, Walnut, Cherry, Plain Cak Quartered Cak, Quartered Synamore, Maple

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, ETC. Shods with onpacity of one and a half million feet

Appointed sailing days every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 1 P. M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M. Freight for Tuesday's and Friday's steamers received until sailing hours. For Sunday's steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M. Saturday.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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J.P BRANCH, Pres. FRED. IL SCOTT, V.-Pre JOHN P. GERNY, Cash. MERCHANTS'NATIONAL BANK

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SHINGLES, CEDAN POSTS,